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GUARDING BABES FROM POISON.

During the late days of sweltering heat thousands of quarts of spoiled milk have been poured into the sewers of New York by authority of the Board of Health. Some of the stuff has been seized from wagons, some of it from cans in stores and delicatessens.

The inspectors doing this work have had to contend against ignorance, open defiance and the selfishness which prefers taking chances on human lives to undergoing pecuniary loss,

In Rochester, N. Y., in the years 1888 to 1896, children died under one year of age to the number of 1,638. In the years 1897 to 1905, by Board of Health efforts in which a campaign for pure milk was the special Reature, the number of babies dying in their first year was reduced to 761,

In New York, the death rate for infants has been perceptibly reduced through pure-milk crusades, yet it is expected that before the passing of the present summer 4,000 to 5,000 little ones will have succumbed to the poison of dirty cans, adulteration and impurities caused by the improper

It is not pleasant to reflect that in the absence of a universal conscience only the vigilance of inspectors, who cannot be everywhere at once, stands between the city's babes and the recklessness or selfishness that makes for murder.

A rich young man who is to be a hotel man is cutting up vegetables in a Los Angeles hotel. He will go next to the salad department, then among the roasts and entrees and so on upward. Heats going to know how. A lesson to the young man who is satisfied with having money to pay for other people's brains.

TO MAKE MANHATTAN MAINLAND.

For years engineers and other observers have counselled the filling-in of the Harlem River. Moresdaring minds have considered a like wipingout of the East River. In the Sunday World yesterday Thomas A. Edison declared his belief that the final solution of New York's transit problems would lie in the joining of Brooklyn to Manhattan by dry land.

It may be taken for granted that if the East River shall ever be filled in so will the Harlem. Manhattain Island will then become a great piece of the mainland and the centre of marvellous transformations. The changes shown on the map will be nothing to those which years immediate ately following will bring about in the face of the city.

There is the suggestion that argrand parkway should-run where-now is the East River's course. This would inevitably cause an era of building replacement tremendous in its results. The east side of Manhattan and the west side of Brooklyn, as we know them, would speedfly become matters of reminiscence.

In return for the \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 which the filling-in of the East River would cost the city would acquire six to eight square miles of new land, a boom of millions in assessment values and a magnificent opening for expansion across Long Island—then also to be main-

For the present, of course, this grand scheme rests with the dreamers. But it is an attractive dream. And who is to call it an impracticable vision of public works in a day when such vast terminal undertakings as those of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads are accepted as matter-of-fact enterprises at private hands?

A Hot Weather Problem.

What Shall We Eat? By J. Campbell Cory.



The FIFTY GREATEST EVENTS in HISTORY

By Albert Payson Terhune

No. 4-HANNIBAL: and the Oath That Cost a Half Million Lives.

LITTLE boy, nine years old, stood before a recking heathen after one day in 238 B. C. and, at his father's dictation, swore a selemn oath-an oath that was destined to change the fortunes of the world and to cost a half

The boy was Hannibal, one of the greates, military gentuses of history. His father, Hamilear, was a famous Carthaginian general. His three fierce sons were known as "the lion's brood." Carthage, a sovereign city whose domains extended for hundreds of miles, was situated on the north coast of Africa, near modern Tunis. It was settled by Phoenicians and rose to pre-eminent commercial and educational greatness. In 246 B. C. Carthage cleahed with Rome over the possession of Sicily. This is known as the First Punic (or Phoenician) War. Rome won.

mamiltar made his nine-year-old son, Hannibal, swear eternal enmity to Rome; then took him on a campaign against Spain. The boy grew up in camps and, at the age of twenty-six, was made commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian armies, His first not of power was to set about fulfilling his children onth. With this in view he completed the conquest of Spain, meaning to use that country as a base of supplies in his proposed war with Rome.

He then picked a quarrel with Resna's allies at Saguntum and stormed their city. This brought forth a prompt protest from the Romans, and in 219 B. C. the Second Punke War was on. The next spring Hannibal crossed the Pyrenees with 133.000 men and thirty-seven war elephants, sweeping all {The Great March } bostile tribes before him like chaff. Before reaching what is now France, on his march to Italy. Hannibal weeded out his ranks, sending back all except the bravest, har-

diest men. This cut down his former vast array to less than 30,000. But he knew that in such a compaign as he planned it was quality, ot quantity, that counted. He crossed the Rhone, cluding the Roman army sent to stop him, and reached the Alps. The passage of this range of mountains in volved tremendous work. The track was impassable for his elephants, and the mows and bitter cold chilled his Africans and Spaniards to the bone. He cleared a road, blasting rocks, it is said, with a preparation of vinegar, and transported his whole army over into northern Italy in fifteen days.\

Publius Scipio, the Roman Consul, again barred his way, but was badly beaten in a battle near Vercelit. At this conflict the Consul's seventeen-year-old son ater known to history as "Sciplo Africanus," fought his first battle. The Romans, sinforced to 40,000, again attacked Hannibal and again were beaten. The Carthaminan, in the apring of 217 B. C., bured a great Roman army into a trap in a mountain dettie near Lake Transmisse and messered event. Roose, agreem at the rader's progress, chose Fablus Maximus, hicknamed "The Delayer," for generaln-chief. Fabius would risk no general engagement with his terrible foe, but purned a course of masterly inactivity that has since become known in warfare is "Fatian factics."

After wasting northern Italy Hannibal the following spring encountered a oman army \$5,000 atrong (far larger than his own) near Cannae and literally cut t to pieces. Onward toward the city of Rome itself Hannibel advanced. None ared to eppose him. He held Rome and all Italy in the hollow of his hand. The ad to Rome was clear. But, instead of continuing to the city itself, he foolishly sent into winter quarters at Capua. There the winter was passed taxily and it He carouse. The hardened veterans are had swept Ituly grew fat, soft and negion. Rome had time to ruise new armies of resistance. When spring came iannibal's great chance was gone. Rome was ready for him. His once invincible my was now a dissolute, overfed horde. By stopping to rest he had thrown way his golden opportunity.

True, for years later he ravaged Italy, once encamping within three miles of ome and sending his akirmishing parties up to the very gates of the city. But

The invasion's his akirmishing parties up to the very gates of the city. But a never again did he succeed in placing the enemy wholly at his mercy. His star was on the decline. At his tarrays his brother, Hasdrubad, was slain and the latter'n army couted. At last Hannibal was penned up in stathern Hisly, with a weakened, worn-out handful of men. His veterans had been killed off and raw recruits had taken neir places. He was sole survivor of "The Lion's Brood." Yet even then ne owns general dared attack him for in all his afteen years of invastoo ne was ver personally defeated in battle. The younger Scipio hit on a plan to side ally of the terrible foe. He crossed with an army into Carthaginian territory, and carrying the was into Afrea. Carthage, being memored, Sent in haste for iannibal to protect his home cay, and he left liary never to return. Hannibal, sith an inferior force, met Scipio at Zama, Africa, and for he first time in his ife was beaten. This defeat ended the Second Punic War. Carthage was, for the time, crushed.

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Hannibal turned his attention to state-manship, with such success that within a very few years he had built up Carthage's shattered finances and power. Rome, still dreading him, demanded his sourceder. Sooner than involve his country in another war Harmibal voluntarily went into exile. But wherever he went Rome's

other was manufactured him.

At last, brought to bay and knowing what treatment he might expect from a relentiess factoring. Hannihal stocked poison from a ring be always wore, and ce more baffied his lifelong focably dying before they could capture him. He was one of the greatest generals the world has ever known, and, but for fatal error, might well have duplicated the feats of Alexander by making

The Betrayal & A Traitor's Romance

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

work he has done in we going to do with him? in God's name are we going to do with him? "What do you suggest?" Lord Chelsford asked softly.

"My way would not be yours." Ray answered with a hard laugh. "I am only half civilized, you know, as hard laugh. "I am only half civilized, you know, and if he and I were alone in the desert at this moment I would shoot him without remorse. Such a breach of trust deservee death."

"We are unfortunately." Lord Chelsford remarked that it a boystion to adopt such extreme measures. It would not even be wise for us to attempt to formatiate a legal charge against him. The position is most general conversation. It happened that they were shaking. What do you suggest, Duke?"

I glanced toward the Duke, and I was surprised to trait is hands were shaking. For a man who see that his hands were shaking. For a man who farely displayed feeling, the Duke seemed to be wonderfully affected.

"I can suggest nothing," he answered in a low tone.

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"I can suggest nothing in the desert at this moment of our arrival at Chelsford fine from the moment of our arrival at Chelsford in the wood suggest to the wood suggest to the suggest to the suggest to the suggestion. Lord Chelsford in his wife's nresence was a great line of our subsequent terms had left the room and we were alone he was a great line of our subsequent terms had left the r



transactions have shown. He has parted with a hundred thousand pounds rather than that the shadow of a stigma should rest upon his name. He is also of a stigma should rest upon his name. He is also are criticism. Then Rag, a V. C. and one of the most oppoular soldiers in England to-day—he also is quiew compered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend. You can see for empered, and he also is my friend or that in acting as I am, belief that in a sorry." Lord Cheisford will be waiting for you, angelia. And I think that I must ask you to remember that I cannot associate the that I cannot associate the that I cannot associate the that I cannot associate that I cannot associate the that I cannot associate the that I cannot associate the that I must ask you to remember that I cannot associate the that I cannot associate that I cannot associate the that I cannot associate the that I c